47. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
48. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
49. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Ltd.
50. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
51. H.M.T. Bearings Ltd.
52. H.M.T. Ltd.
53. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.
54. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
55. India Firebricks and Co. Ltd.
56. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
57. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
58. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
59. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
60. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
61. Instrumentation Limited.
62. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.
63. IISCO Ujjain Pipe and Foundary Co. Ltd.
64. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
65. Lubrizol India Ltd.
66. Madras Refineries Ltd.
67. Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
68. Manganeses Ore (India) Ltd.
69. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
70. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.
71. Mica Trading Corporation Ltd.
72. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
73. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
74. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
75. National Bicycle Corporation Ltd.
76. National Fertilizers Ltd.
77. National Film Development Corporation Ltd.
78. National Instruments Ltd.
79. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
80. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.
81. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
82. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
83. Northern Coal Fields Ltd.
84. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
85. Oil India Limited.
86. Praga Tools Limited.
87. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.
88. Project and Development India Ltd.
89. Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.
90. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.
91. Sambhar Salts Limited.
92. Sponge Iron India Ltd.
93. Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd.
94. State Farms Corporation.
95. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
96. Triveni Structural Limited.
97. Tunagbhadra Steel Products Ltd.
98. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
99. Western Coalfields Ltd.
100. Paradeep Phasphates Ltd.
101. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
102. N.S.C.

Generating Employment opportunity and Minimum Wages for Farm Labours

2756. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of a sub-committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Labour as reported in 'the Times of India' dated the 9th April, 1988 that of most of the estimated seven crore agricultural labour, employment is not available for more than 70 days in a year in unirrigated areas and for more than 120 days in irrigated areas and there too many times without getting the minimum wages; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the recommendations of sub-committee and reaction of the States and Union Territory Government; and

(c) progress made by the National Commission on Rural Labour in the light of the above recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Labour for Studying and Reporting on the Problems of Unorganised Workers in Agriculture Sector presented its Report on the 12th December, 1987. The recommendations made by the Sub-Committee are given in the statement attached (*See* below). Some of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee are the same as Government's existing policy and programmes. Since most of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee pertain to the State Governments these have been forwarded to them for their consideration. A Conference of State Labour Ministers was convened at New Delhi on 7th November, 1988 to discuss *interalia* the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The consensus was in favour of vigorous implementation of the existing laws.

(c) The National Commission on Rural Labour is a high powered Commission. The Commission would generally take into account all relevant material, including the Report|recommendations of the Committees|Bodies preceding its report.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

I. *MINIMUM WAGES*

(1) The minimum wages in agriculture should be revised every two years or on a rise of 50 points of the Consumer Price Index Number.

(2) The minimum wages in agriculture should be linked to the Consumer Price Index Number. The adjustment of wages on the basis of the cost of living element should not be confused with wage revision required under Section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(3) The minimum wages should be fixed on a rational basis taking into account factors like poverty line, requirements of nutrition, shelter, clothing, fuel, light, medical and educational expenses etc. The minimum wages should also be fixed on a realistic assumption of the consumption units in a family and the number of workers in a family.

(4) State Governments should take steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery.

(5) The system in some States of fixing lower wages for agricultural operations predominantly performed by women is undesirable and it should be stopped.

(6) The Sub-Committee disfavours any attempt to link payment of wages with the capacity to pay.

(7) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for posting of Inspectors for enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture is at present operating only in four States It should be extended to other States also

(8) Education and organisatoin of agricultural workers is of utmost importance All the concerned agencies should devote special attention to the work of educating and organising rural workers. The organisation need not necessarily be in the form

of trade union but it may take any suitable shape like labour cooperatives etc.

(9) The attitude of the Governments towards organisation of rural workers should, unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, be sympathetic.

II. BONDED LABOUR

(10) The Sub-Committee would like to stress the importance of surveys to be conducted by the State Governments for identification of bonded labour. The Sub-Committee is of the view that involvement of voluntary agencies will make the process of identification of bonded labour effective.

(11) The prosecution of offenders should go hand in hand with the identification of bonded labour.

(12) The Vigilance Committees at the district and Sub-divisional levels under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 should be constituted/reconstituted regularly and their meetings should also be held on a regular basis.

(13) All efforts should be made to rehabilitate all the already identified bonded labour by the end of 1988-89.

(14) The quality of rehabilitation is extremely important. Houses should be given to all the released bonded labour as per the existing instructions.

(15) Concrete action plans should be drawn up to ensure the integration of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with the other anti-poverty programmes.

III. ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES

(16) The targets for employment generation under NREP and RLEGP should progressively go up and sufficient financial allocations should be made for this purpose.

(17) Wages under the anti-poverty programme should, in no case, be less than the prescribed minimum wages.

(18) Much larger financial allocations need to be made for the employment schemes under the anti-poverty programmes.

(19) The selection of families should be made carefully. The assistance given to each family should be worked out on a realistic basis to avoid under-financing of the IRDP beneficiaries.

IV. SOCIAL SECURITY

(20) The age limit for eligibility for old age pension should, in no case, be over 60 years and in the case of females it should be less than that of males. The criteria regarding destitution and domicile are sometimes too strict and they should be made more realistic. The quantum of pension should be periodically revised keeping in view the cost of living index. The Central Government should take major initiative to promote reforms and enlarge old age pension scheme and provide a due measure of financial support to the States for securing their implementation.

(21) The Sub-Committee welcomes the initiative taken by the Central Government and some of the State Govts. in formulating insurance schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society and particularly, agricultural labour. The Sub-Committee, however, recommends that it should be ensured that all eligible persons are covered under the scheme and the claims, etc., are settled speedily.

V. LAND REFORMS

(22) The Sub-Committee would like to stress the extreme importance of early distribution of government surplus land also all available surplus land under the ceiling laws to landless persons.

(23) State Governments should accord very high priority to conferral of ownership rights on tenants.

(24) The size of holdings allotted to landless persons should be economically viable. The land allotted should be cultivable. If Government cultivable land is not available. States should themselves meet the expenditure on converting the fallow land into cultivable land and only

thereafter allot it to the landless agriculture labour.

VI. CENTRAL LAW FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

(25) The Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour which was set up in 1978 by the Ministry of Labour to serve as a standing advisory committee on the problems of rural unorganised labour should be revived.

(26) There should be a central law for agricultural workers to provide a basic framework for their working conditions, wages and social security. The detailed rules and regulations to be framed under the central law may be left to the States in view of the diverse conditions prevailing in various parts of the country. The Central Law should, *inter alia*, provide for a mechanism for resolving disputes, old-age pension, maternity benefits, accident benefits etc. It should also provide for a system of fixation of minimum wages timely revision thereof as also the linkages of the minimum wages with the cost of living index. A system of subsidised rations is prevailing in some States. It is a very good experiment and is an investment in human capital. The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommends that some provision about subsidised ration should form a part of the central legislation. The central legislation should also prescribe that in every village, a list of agricultural labour should be prepared and periodically updated. This would also be relevant for social security benefits.

(27) The Central Legislation should provide for watch-dog committees consisting, *inter-alia*, of non-officials at the block, district and state levels to oversee the implementation of the law.

(28) The Sub-Committee is aware that its recommendations will involve a fairly substantial financial expenditure from the Government exchequer. If the States find themselves unable to bear the entire financial burden, the Central Government should come forward to help the State Governments.

State owned Dairies/Dairy Farms

2757. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the State owned dairies/dairy farms; when each one was established and at what investment; what has been the further investment after the installation;

(b) the total profit/loss made by each one, as yet, and also the annual production of each item in each case;

(c) what are the plans to start more such units alongwith their possible locations; and

(d) the salient features of the contribution by each unit in improving the breed of the milk cattle and also their milk output; how does it compare with the milk out-put per cattle of Australia, Denmark, Holland and U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement is attached (*See* below).

(c) It has been decided to establish a third dairy to augment Delhi milk supply by an additional 4 lakh litres of milk per day. The project is in the preliminary stage of site identification.

(d) Since there are no state owned dairy farms in the country, the question of their contribution in improving the breed of milk cattle, their milk production and their comparison with the milk production per cattle of other countries does not arise.

Statement

There are no state owned dairy farms in the country.

All the dairy plants in the public/cooperative sector in the country except Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi, are owned and operated by the State Governments/State/Fe-